## **GETTYSBURG CHARGE** Review of the Fight from the North Carolina Standpoint.

magnificent affair, given by publications in which no account is taken of the presence of other troops than Pickett's, I beg you will give space for the following more general view of that famous charge:

Very truly,

S. A. ASHE.

f the little town of Gettysburg, one saw he range continue to the southward, now utiling out into the valley to the west, and then receding in strong curves east-

that fateful day; and a quarter of a le in front, but further down the val-, stood the farm-house of Cordori on

trate Meade's line in the depression on the south of Cemetery Hill, and, thus turning his position, move up and dis-

In early morning, Pickett's first di-

In early morning, Pickett's first di-vision had arrived, and two of his bri-gades had been placed under cover of the advanced ridge, which Colonel Alexander had selzed the night before, Armistead's Brigade hay back, protected by the main ridge, in a line with Heth's Division, while the North Carolina brigades of Scales and Lane were still further in the rear. These were the troops selected to make the assault.

In Heth's Division were Archer's Brigade; composed of two Alabama and three
Tennessee regiments; Pettigrew's North
Carolina Brigade; Pavis's Brigade, constituted of three Mississippi and one
North Carolina regiment, and Brockenbrough's or Field's Brigade, which was
composed entirely of Viginlans, Pettigrew's Brigade was commanded by Colonel Marshall, General Pettigrew being in

The movement was in double column

The movement was in double column, the first line consisting of Kemper's and Barnet's brigades on the right, with Meth's Division on the left; and for the second line Armistead in the rear of Pickett's other brigades, and Scales's and Lane's brigades of North Carolinians, under General Trimble, in the rear of Heth's Division. Archer's Brigade, the right of Heth's Division, was the brigade of direction.

f direction, Wilcox's and Perry's brigades were to

Wilcox's and Perry's brigades were to move out on the extreme right and protect the column from any flanking force, while R. H. Anderson's Division, covering the left, was to be in readiness to act as opportunity should permit.

At 1 o'clock two guns were discharged by the Washington Artillery as the signal for the cannonate to begin. Immediately the line of batteries opened with saivos of artillery, evoking a quick reply from the enemy, and the engagement soon betame one of the most terrific hombardments of the war. Its forty was inconceiv-

advance was given along the whole e, and some twelve thousand veterans,

h slacrity and high elation, moved ward over the crests that had shel-ed them, and passed down the slopes

of Seminary Ridge, their bright guns gleaming in the noonday sun and their innumerable battle-flags flying in the

breeze, making as fine a pageant as was ever seen on any field of battle. But hardly had the line reached the downward slope of that extensive valley

ien the Federal batteries were again loosed, and the carnival of death began

line of gray, a full mile in length, its second line following at easy we, marched, indeed, in fine style that valley of death.

From Pickett's advanced position down e valley the clump of trees which gave in direction bore far to the left, and.

him direction bore far to the left, and, soon reaching the ridge on which the turnglise ran, he wheeled to the left and moved up towards Codori's house. By his movement he presented his flank to the batteries posted on Little Round Top. and received a severe enflading fire, while Element's Stanpard, whose division was in his immediate front, threw out two Verment regiments to contest the ground with him. As the line advanced there loomed up in the distance the works it was to assault.

tey, and held by Webb's Brigade of Gib-bon's Division; and opposite the Confede-tate left was the retired wall held by Haya's Division, with Smyth's Brigade to-wards the cemetery and Sherrill's Bri-jade between that and Webb. South of the projection Hall's and Harrow's bri-mades continued the Federal line, behind

breastworks of rails covered with earth and with rife-pits and shallow trenches in their front. Further on were Stannard's and other brigades of Doubleday's Division. On the crest of the hill, a few yards behind the line of works, was lay out several hundred yards in front in the clover and grass, while a first line of infantry held a strong fence along the pike in front of Hays and a low stone wall further down the valley, and lay concealed in the grass in the intervening space. At the stone wall and breast-works was a second line in readiness to receive the attack, while behind the artillery, some thirty paces off, was still another, occupying higher ground and protected by the backbone of the ridge, and further off on the flanks were heavy masses of infantry ready to be concentrated if need be.

CONFEDERATT DETERMINATION.

been inflicted on the centre and on the left, which had been fearfully cut up during its long and exposed march. But, though sorely distressed on front and flank, with ranks largely depleted, the left brigades maintained their original alignment, and still pursued their enward

So furious was the lire and so murderous that it stagreered the line, which
"halted, returned the fire, and, with a
wild yell, dashed on." The first line of
the enemy, which lay a hundred yards
in front, was thrown back against the
wall, many being captured and hurried
to the rear without guard. A front that
had been originally more than a mile in
length had now been compressed into
less than eight hundred yards, and the
concentrated fire of the enemy's artillery,
as well as muskerry, from the flanks as
well as from the front, told with fearful
effect.

wen as effect.

As the line approached the enemy's works, Pettigrew seeing Brockenborough's Virginia Brigade and Davis's Aisough's Virginia Brigade and Davis's Aisough's way under the murderough

sissipplans give way under the murderous fire that assailed them, hurried his aid, Captain Shepherd, to raily them—but all of Captain Shepherd's efforts were without avail. They had become separated some distance from Pettigrew's North Carolina Brigade and lacked the support imparted by the immediate co-eperation of other troops. They could not be railled, but broke and fell back at the critical moment of the ordeal. It was then that Trimble ordered his North Carolina brigades to close up on the first column,

space intervening between it and Petti-

grew's command.

A few moments later a fresh battery reached Webb's left and opened a murderous fire on Pickett's charging column.

'Up to this time we had suffered but little from the enemy's batteries, with the exception of one posted on the mountain about one mile to our right, which enfladed nearly our entire line with fearful effect. Having routed the enemy here, General Garnett ordered the brigade forward, which was promptly obeyed, load-

was some distance to the left.
On the right, Pickett's command had crossed the pike, while the line further to the left had yet to pass it.
As the troops in their progress reached

As the troops in their progress reached the fences enclosing this road, the obstruction tended greatly to break up their alignment. Many were killed and wounded there, and others sought protection from the fearful fire by lying in the road. The column advancing beyond the pike was thus considerably weakened and especially was this the case on the centre and left, where the road ran closer to the stone-wall, and was stoutly held by the front line of the enemy. Pickett's troops, however, crossing at a point nearly a quarter of a mile distant from the enemy's works, escaped the full effect of this damaging obstacle, and maintained a more perfect organization. And, in like manner, the right of the Confederate column had the good fortune of not ocing subjected to a similar artillery-fire to that which mowed down the ranks of Pettigrew's command.

CEMETERY RIDGE

44 ATTALL

Prokett Entitled to the Glory That Is Given

Ilin, But Other Troops Than

Ilin Engaged.

RALEIGH, N. C., October 20,

To the Edicor of the Dispatch:

Many excellent accounts have been published of the herize action of Pickett Published accounts are generally confident to the rapid by the confident of the herize action of Pickett Published to the part taken by only the right wing in that famous movement, and such silect mention is made of the presence of other troops as to incultate the idea that Pickett's Division alone was engaged that the troops are offered and the district of the confidence of the confidence of the training and the control of the training only one piece that could be worked, the hat historic occasion.

Colenel E. P. Reeve's fine article in your issue of October Ith is directly in point-for it seems to exclude the possibility of any troops as to linculate the idea that Pickett's Division alone was engaged in the engagement.

As a matter of fact Pickett's Pivision and one was embraced but half the force engaged—embraced but half the force e

Archer's, dashed up to the projecting wall and planted their battle-flags upon the

which threatened its front and flank and

them in front. Captain Melntyre, acting adjutant-general of Scales's Brigade, says: "My brigade, or a larger part of it, went inside of the enemy's works."

Captain Guerrant, acting as brigade in-

spector, says that "Scales's Brigade en-tered the breastworks, and remained in

Hays's Division clung to the wall with great pertinacity and the second line, protected by the high crest of the ridge.

and captured inside the works."

Colonel Norwood, of the Thirty-seventh
North Carolina, says that regiment, along
with the brigade, advanced to within
thirty yards of the enemy's works, where
they encountered a plank fence. Severat officers, myself among them, sprung over the fence, followed by the whole com-mand, so far as I know. The cannoneers

mand, so far as I know. The cannoneers then left their places.
Lleutenant-Colonei Morriss, of the Thirty-third North Carolina, says Pettigrew's and Archer's men reached the enemy's works a little in advance of us, and succeeded in driving the enemy from their works in their front, but were exposed to a flank-fire both right and left. We drove the enemy from his position on the road, and from behind the stone fence. The enemy having disappeared from our front, we became engaged with a flanking-party on our left, and were a flanking-party on our left, and were surrounded and captured. Six officers on the right of my regiment were wounded

mand. Indeed, it so happened that parts if Pettigrew's command remained in possession of the captured works longer that heads and provided and experiment. See all articles and provided and experiment was captain of a company of the Thirty-third North Carolina, asys: "Our brigade, being in the second line, advanced in fine style over the field. When we were about two hundred yards from the earning's works, General Lane ordinated our wheel to the enemy's work, We were subjected to a rapid articles; fire, and also an enfillating artillary fire from the left. My regiment, the Thirty-third North Carolina, resided at the enemy's works, the and early preserved close up to the enemy's work, the analysis of the enemy's works, the analysis of the enemy's works, the articles and the infantry having been driver, and pettigree lost up to the grown of the captured works longer the first day's fight-and which had moved directly forward as the birds of the first day's fight-and which had moved directly forward as the birds of the first day's fight-and which had moved directly forward as the birds of the first day's fight-and which had moved directly forward as the birds of the first day's fight-and which had moved directly forward as the birds of the first day's fight-and which had moved directly forward as the birds of direction. Close pined with the were formal to the top of the first day's fight-and which had moved directly forward as the birds of direction. Close pined with the were formal to the top of the first day's fight-and which had moved directly forward as the birds of direction. Close pined with the magnificent affair, given by publications in which no account is taken of the pre-capture of the calibration of the first day's fight-and which had moved directly forward as the birds of direction. Close pined with the calibration of the first day's fight-and which had moved directly forward as the birds of direction. Close pined with the calibration of the calibration of the first day over the bright of the line. The

deliberate movements on the part of some; hot, passionate, desperate efforts on the part of others; hand-to-hand contests; recklessness of life, tenacity of purpose, tiery determination, caths, yells, curses, hurrahs, shoutings. The Confederates have swept past the Vermont regiments. Take them on the flank, says Stannard. The Thirteenth and Sixteenth Vermont swing out from their trench line. They move forward and pour a deadly volley into the backs of Kenper's troops. With a hurrah they rush on to drive home the bayonets. Other regiments close upon fore this, and we made the best retreat we and Scales's brigades, the latter under Colonel Lowrance, Scales having been severely wounded two days before.

Although the right had not suffered greatly during its shorter progress up the valley, and, being somewhat protected by favoring ridges, heavy loss had been inflicted on the centre and on the

and that we did not move towards the rear until the rest of the line was in full retreat, the extreme right being well-adanced to the rear." The Seventh North Carolina and that A moment later a shot through my thigh prostrated me. The smoke soon became so dense that I could see but little of what was going on before me. A moment later I heard General Pettigrew calling to rally them on the left. All of the five regimental colors of my command reached the line of the enemy's works, and many of my men and officers were killed after passing over it." Colonel Shepherd, the support of the command, said in his official report that "every flag in Archer's Brigade except one was captured at or within the works of the enemy."

part of the Thirty-third which became separated from the rest of Lane's Brigade moved forward gallantly, drove the enemy from the stone wall, silenced the guns in their front, and lost officers and men at the stone wall, many being captur there.
THE CARNAGE TERRIFIC.

terrific, Garnett had taken heat the walk Kemper was desperately founded at the wall. Pettigrew had received a morta-blow. Trimble was knocked hors du com-tut. Fry, Marshall, and Lowrance had fallen among the thousands of officers

continued to move on towards the second wall, threatening the right and rear of Gibbon's Division, which held the advanced line. General Webb, whose brigade was on the right (in the projection), had hurried back to bring up his right reserve regiment from the second line. But he fore this could be accomplished the first line broke under the tremendous pressure protection for themselves. The projection was practically cleared, but, though Archer's and Scales's and Pickett's menheld the angle next to Pettigrew, there was no general effort made to penetrate into the enemy's line. In the mean time regiment after regiment had hurried to cover the break in the Federal line, until the men stood four-deep, ready to hurback the Confederates if they should seek to advance. Such was the condition of comparative repose when Armistead's Brigade reached the wall in Garnett's rear.

rear.

"Seeing his men were inclined to use it as a defence, as the front line was doing," he raised his hat upon his sword, and, springing upon a broken place in the wall, called on his men to follow him. Nearly one hundred of the gallant Fifty-third Virginia, led by Colonel Martin and Major Timberlake, responded with alacrity and entered the works, "only four of whom advanced with these officers to the crest, passing, as they ad-"only four of whom advanced with these officers to the crest, passing, as they advanced General Webb, who was returning to his front line. Armisteal there received his mortal blow, and forty-two of his men fell within the works as the enemy rushed forward to recover the position. It was the work of brief moments, for as the pressure on the Federal line had been sharp the recoil was quick and decisive. THE FINAL ASSAULT.

The position of the troops just before the final charge was: Pickett's line was in front of a part of the projecting wall, with Kemper's Brigade extending to the right of it, covering the front of the Pederal brigades of Hall and Harrow, Archer's Brigade was in front of the rest of the projection, and along with Pettigrew's North Carolina Brigade extended in front of the retired wall, with Scales's Brigade coming up in the rear, while Lane, with nearly four regiments, was some distance to the left.

On the right, Pickett's command had itered the breastworks, and remained in possession until driven out by the enemy's Major Engelhard, the gallant adjutant-general of the two brigades of Pender's Division commanded by Trimble, says: "The point at which the troops with me struck the enemy's works projected farthest to the front. I recollect well, my norse having been shot, I leaned my elbow upon one of the guns of the enemy to rest, while I watched with painful anxiety the fight upon Pickett's right, for upon its euccess depended the tenableness of our position.

"Surrounding me were the soldiers of

and decisive.

On the right Kemper had been driver back, and the battle having now ceases back, and the battle having now cease in front of Hall's and Harrow's brigades these were hurriedly advanced at the mo-ment the force collected in the rear of Webb rushed forward, taking Garnett and Armistead's troops in the flank as well as front, and entirely routing and

dispersing them.

As the right was hurled back and the fragments of General Pickett's Division were hurrying to the rear the battle began to rage more furiously on the left. The artillery swept the front occupied by Pettigrew's command and Hays's Division renewed the contest with increased ardor. A Delaware regiment on Smyth's left sprang over the wall, and, penetrating the Confederate line, opened a fire to the right and left and hurried the drama to its close.

not escape, were taken prisoners by the victorious columns closing in on them from the rear, whilst most of Lane's Brifrom the rear, whilst most of Lane's Brigade further to the left had the better
fortune, of avoiding a like fate by a
speedy retreat; but they were the last to
relinquish their position in the immediate
front of the enemy's works. As they
withdrew, they saw the field far down
the valley dotted with squads of Pickett's
broken regiments, while nearer were the
fragments of the other commands, in full
retreat. Thus ended the events of those
brief ten minutes—the gallant charge—the

derous fire on Pickett's charging column. Colonel Peyton, who came out of the fight in command of Garnett's Brigade, in his official report, speaks of having routed the advanced line of the Federal firesh artillery on the slope of Cemetry infantry a hundred yards in front of the stone wall, and says:

"Up to this time we had suffered but little from the enemy's batteries, with the exception of one posted on the mountain about one mile to our right, which enfliaded nearly our entire line with fearful effect. Having routed the enemy here, General Garnett ordered the brigade forward, which was promptly obeyed, load-

DAYS FOR RECEIVING

A Custom in Society That Is Both Popular and Convenient.

THE RECENT SMITHFIELD WEDDING.

and After the Ceremony-Coming Marriages-Personal Notes, &c.

The visiting-days have not yet been resumed, and it is unusual for "at homes" to begin until late in November. The germans seem to be the pivot on which all things social turn, and until the germans begin society is apt to be inert.

To set apart a special day of the week in which to receive visitors used to be regarded as the prerogative of the idle, or, at best, the ultra fashionable and to the uninitiated, "fashionable" and "idle" are terms almost synonymous. Every busy woman should adopt the "day," its intrinsic value can be best appreciated by her. So convenient and commonsense a scheme not only insures her being "at home" when friends call, but enables her to work at other times with less chance of interruption. One such woman declares that she accomplishes almost her only reading on these "days." Her friends come at some hours in great.

The marriage of Miss Virginia Cassidy Henning and Mr. John Banks Munson, will take place at Grace Episcopal church on Tuesday evening at 9 o'clock. The cards of invitation will be strictly requested at the door, as the church will on Tuesday Club, or Oratorio Society, has reorganized under the efficient leadership of Mr. Arthur Scrivener, and holds its meetings in the Young Men's Christian Association Hail on Tuesday evening of every week at 8 o'clock. The membership is increased only by invitation.

A whist club is proposed, consisting of some of the members of a former club, and of some of the members of the Progressive-Euchre Club, which had such delightful success two winters ago, under the leadership of Mrs. R. H. Whitlenday of some of the members of the progressive Euchre Club, which had such delightful success two winters ago, under the leadership of Mrs. R. H. Whitlenday of some of the members of a former club, and of some of the members of the progressive-Euchre Club, which had such delightful success two winters ago, at Raleigh L.V. Raieigh L.V.

in elegant style at other times, if they felt so inclined. The plan of the entertainments was unique. Each lady piedged herself to give a luncheon, the total cost of which should not exceed \$8! There were flowers on each table, one beverage beside coffee, tea, or chocolate, four substantial courses served at each, and no menu duplicated during the season. The name-cards at each plate might be artistic, provided the cost did not exceed the limit, and on the back of each was written the complete menu and the cost of each course, as evidence of the ingenious housewifery that planned and executed such a dainty, delicious, and ample entertainment at such small cost. Why should not Richmond have a "Round Dozen Club," or several, formed upon this plan?

The marriage of Miss Virginia Cassidy

The marriage of Miss Virginia Cassidy

Ar, Rateigh 5:17 A.M. 3:29 P.M. Ar, Rateigh 5:17 A.M. 3:29 P.M. Ar, Rateigh 5:12 A.M. 3:29 P.M.



MRS. LUCY DAY MARTIN, WIFE OF THE SENATOR-ELECT.

MRS. LUCY DAY MARTIN, WIFE OF THE SENATOR-ELECT.

spare chinks of time between with generous draughts from some long-wish-to-be-read book or magazine. The conscientious indy of the house who tries to do her duty and give herself the pleasure of seeing her friends besides, is obliged to seek the refuge of the one day "at home"—she who, as wife, mother, and head of the household, moves from one part of the house to the other, here and there, putting her hand to the plough. She goes to market, makes the dessert, she scothes small boys with humped heads, she encourages small girls with dreadful lessens, and cheers the sorrowful; she nurses the alling, smiles at interrusives.

construction of the proof of the proof of the manuer of their forest after the manuer of their forest of their 

The beautiful home-wedding of Miss carrington and Mr. Stettinius on Thurs- at 8:30 o'clock in the evening. Carrington and Mr. Stettinius on Thursday evening was an event of great interest. The bride is one of the best-known and most admired young ladies in Richmond society, and her literary taste and talents have given her prominence in intellectual circles elsewhere, as weil. The groom has a position of social and business prominence, and has a genial grace of manner which has won and held many friends. The entertainment was marked by perfect taste and elegance, and by an informal case which assured the endowment of every guest.

joyment of every guest.

In the lottery which decided the fate of the young ladles present, Miss Julia. Morton drew the ring—a true-lovers' knot—Miss Annie Leigh Camm, the six-pence, and Miss Louise Quaries the bod-Mr. and Hrs. Stettinius will spend the

These are times when pecuniary em These are times when pecuniary em-barrassments are universal, yet the spirit of hospitality still remains, and the en-joyment of social pleasures is as keen as ever. It is an auspicious moment for society leaders to inaugurate a new or-der of entertaining that will come within the scope of every hostess and keep the ball in motion in rational and inexpensive

ball in motion in rational and inexpensive ways.

A social club in Washington is composed of twelve ladies, and is styled "The Round Dozen." In order to give women of refinement, culture, and social position (but small means) an opportunity to do their share of social entertaining, and also to test the ingenuity and thrifty housekeeping of the ladies composing it, a wealthy woman of boundless mental resources, Mrs. Thomas S. Riggs, inaugurated the club at her home, and gave the first entertainment. Twelve charming luncheons were given during the season, and the roster showed the names of some of the most accomplished women in Washington society, conspicuous among them that of Mrs. W. H. F. Lee, and others, of her friends, who entertained

almost her only reading on these "days."
Her friends come at some hours in great numbers, but at others she fills in the

German Club will be held at the Com-monwealth Club on Tuesday, October 23d,

(Washington Star.) Ha, hat "Tis pleasant now to see Him overcoatless trudging through The streets where once he yelled with

I Was Sick Every day, suffering with stomach, liver and kidney trouble, also from after effects of the



Mr. B. F. Harris grip, with pain in my back and limbs. Different medicines failed to benefit me. The first dose

medicines failed to benefit me. The first dose of Hood's Sarsaparilla relieved my stomach. I have continued and I am now permanently Hood's Sarsal Cures cured. All pain has left me, my appetite is good, my sleep sound and refreshing, and I am strong and well. I never enjoyed better health. B. F. Harrais. White Bluff, Tennessee.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

2:30 P.M.

3:35 P.M.

4:09 P.M.

(PIEDMONT AIR-LINE)

RICHMOND & DANVILLE and NORTH City. LINA DIVISIONS IN EFFECT JULY L. 10

RAILROAD LINES.

12:40 P. M.

ARRIVE RICHMOND. ARRIVE RICHMOND.

No. 422, "Atlanta Special Vestibuled Limited Train," 6:30 A. M., daily, No. 78, Mail and Express, 6:43 P. M., daily, except Sunday.

For tickets, Pullman reservations, etc., apply at ticket-office, Byrd-Street Station; Richmond Transfer Company's, 361 east Main street, and company's office, 836 east Main street.

General Manager.

T. J. ANDERSON,
General Passenger Agent.

H. M. BOYKIN, City Passenger Agent, 556 east Main street.

N ... W Horfolk Western R.R. CHEDULE IN EFFECT JUNE 24, 1894.

9:00 A. M. Daily-Richmond and Norfelk VESTRULE LIMITED-Ar-rive Norfolk II 25 A. M. Stops only at Petersburg, Waverly, and Eufolk, Second-class

nni Euffolk. Second-class
tickets not accepted for passage on this train.

9:05 A. M. Daily, "THE CHICAGO EXPRESS," for Lynchburg, Roanoke, Bluefield, Pocahontas,
Kenova, Columbus, and Chicago, Pullman Buffet Siesper
Roanoke to Columbus without
change; also, for Radford,
Bristol, Knoxville, Chattanooga, and intermediate points,
Pullman Siesper Radford to
Chattanooga. attanooga. attanooga. Norfolk, Suffolk

5:20 P. M. Daily, for Norfolk, Suffolk, and intermediate stations. Arrive Norfolk 8:50 P. M.

11:50 P. M. Daily, for Roanoke, Radford, Pulaski, and Bristol. Connects at Roanoke 7:10 A. M. with Washington and Chattanioga Limited, Pullman Sleopers Roanoke to Memphis and New Orleans, Dining-car attached, Also, for Risefield and Pocahontas; also, for Rocky Mount and all stations Winston-Salem Division.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPER between RICHMOND and LYNCHBURG ready for occupancy at 9 P. M., also, Pullman Sleoper Petersburk to Roanoke. Trains arrive Richmond from Lynchburg and the West dully 8:50 A. M. and 7:00 P. M. From Norfolk and the East, 11:05 A. M. and Vestibuled Limited 7:00 P. M. District Passenger Agent.

General Passenger Agent.

General Passenger Agent.

General office: Roanoke, Va. oc 6

CHESAPEAKE OHIO RAILWAY

EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 20, 1894. TRAINS LEAVE RICHMOND, BROAD-STREET STATION.

8:10 A. M. Daily, with Parlor-car for Norfolk, Portsmouth, Old Point, Newport News, and local stations.

2:00 P. M. Daily, with Pullman for local stations, Newport News, Old Point, Norfolk, and Portsmouth,

Old Point, Norfolk, and Portsmouth.

8:30 A. M. Local train, except Sunday, for Clifton Forge Connects at Gordonsville for Washington, at Virginia Midland Junction for Lynchourg, at Hasle for Hagerstown, and at Staumon for United Staumon for Winchester.

2:20 P. M. The Cincinnati and St. Louis Lientet, daily, with Pullman Shepers to Cincinnati and St. Louis Stops only at important stations. Stops only at important stations. Meals served on Pining Cars.

No. 7. Local Train, except Sunday, follows No. 1 from Charlottesville to Goshen.

5:30 P. M. Local train, except Sunday, Accommodation for Charlottesville.

Ottesville.
Daily, for Cincinnati, with
Pullman to Hinton, and Gordonsville to Cincinnati and
Louisville, Meals served on
Dining-Cars, Connects at Covington, Va., for Virginia Hot
Springs ington, Va., for Virginia Flot Springs. TRAINS LEAVE EIGHTH-STREET

STATION. 8:50 A. M. Daily, for Lynchburg and Clif-ton Forge. Connects at Bro-mo, except Sunday, for Ros-ney; at Lynchburg daily, with Norfolk and Western for the Southwest, and with Southern Railway for North and South; at Balcony, daily, for Loxing-ton, and at W. Clifton Forge with main line for Cheinnatt.

Commencing SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1894, at 12.91 A. M., trains on this road will run as follows:

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

| Leave | Arrive | No. Petersburg | Richmend | To | \*2.44 | A.M. | 2.49 | A.M. | Fast mult | 29 | \*7.26 | A.M. | 8.25 | A.M. | Accommit | ...on | 34 | 10.25 | A.M. | 11.95 | A.M. | Norfolk train | 462 | \*6.09 | A.M. | 6.49 | A.M. | Atlanta special | 38 | \*7.25 | P.M. | 8.29 | P.M. | N. & W. con Cu | 78 | \*5.51 | P.M. | 6.48 | P.M. | Through train | 46 | \*6.29 | P.M. | 7.90 | P.M. | Norfolk | special | •Daily. STOPPING PLACES.

TRAINS NORTHWARD

Nos. 32. 45. 46. and 35 make no stops. No. 403 stops on signal at Reams, Stony Creek, Jarratts, and Belfield. No. 402 stops on signal at Drewy's Centralla, Chester, Reams, Stony Creek, Jarratts, and Belfield. Nos. 22. 34. and 78 stop on signal at Manchester. Brewry's, Centralla, and Chester. Nos. 20. 28. 48. 51, and 37 will stop on signal at all stations.

Pullman Palace Buffet Sleeping-Car on all through trains. On Trains Nos. 37 and 30 Sleeping-Cars between Richmond and Lynchburg, Va.

NEW LINE TO ATLANTA, GA.
Leaving Richmond at 1223 A. M., daily, and arriving at Weldon at 223 A. M., and arriving at Weldon at 223 A. M., and at Atlanta at 5:09 P. M. via S. A.
L. Through sleepers—Richmond to Atlanta.

THE ONLY ALL-RAIL LINE TO NOR-

THE ONLY ALL-RAIL LINE TO NOR-

Interest of the control of the contr

CONDENSED SCHEDULE TRAINS LEAVE RICHMOND VI

PHILADELPHIA, EACH STA MOND, AND NORTH STEAMSHIP COM.

BOOK AND JOB WORK NEAT !

5:17 A.M. 3:20 P.M. 5:22 A.M. 5:30 P.M. 7:10 A.M. 5:49 P.M. 7:54 A.M. 6:45 P.M.

10:00 A.M. | 9:45 P.M.

No. 22 makes all local stops. Connects at Raleigh with Piedmont Air-Line for Asheville, N. C., and all intermediate points on the Western North Carolina railroad.

No. 463, "Vestibuled Limited Train," Buffet Sleepers Richmond to Atlanta, Close connections at Atlanta for New Orleans and all points South and Southwest, and at New Orleans with the Southern Pacific and Texas and Pacific railroads to all Texas points, No extra charge on "Vestibuled Trains."

ARRIVE RICHMOND.

YORK-RIVER LINE